Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

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No. 101082

In The

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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JEWEL D. HILL

Petitioner,

v.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, AND THEIR AGENTS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND ATTORNEYS, NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL, LASHAWN REID, AND "ET AL"

Respondents,

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari

to the Supreme Court of Virginia

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# PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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JEWEL DENISE HILL

551 LOCK LANE

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA 23805

804-861-6318

*Petitioner, Pro Se of Record*

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Does the fact that the petitioner, Pro Se, having a medical background, excludes her from the Constitutional rights Afforded all other Americans of Freedom of Speech, Due Process, rights to a **Fair** Jury Trial, Ban on Slavery (citizenship) and the right to fair compensation for the permanent injuries Suffered?

2. Does the petitioner, Ms. Hill have a right to be protected by the United States Constitutional Articles 42 § 1981, § 1983, and §1985, the Virginia Constitution Articles I §11, and §12, and the Federal and State Business Record Rules?

3. Do the **COURTS** in civil cases, have a mandate to rule with their eyes half shut and only apply fair compensation, along with an ends to justice to remittiturs, when it is clearly documented that egregious bad faith conduct has occurred manifesting that Justice, the Constitutions, Statutes, and Case laws have been Raped (to violate something) by the Respondents?

4. Is Additurs Unconstitutional when the jury has been prejudiced, by the exclusions of All petitioner's Germane witnesses and information, bias Jury Instructions, bias jury foreman with an inadmissible black book In the deliberation room, and or to avoid setting

Precedence of a Long Standing Practice?

5. Is justice in civil cases only for those who can financially buy or pay for it?

## ALL PARTIES

JEWEL DENISE HILL is the petitioner, pro se, who has an interest in this Case. She suffered catastrophic permanent injuries as a result of This accident.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, whose main headquarters is in Ohio, in addition to parties, agents, representatives and attorneys who answered for Nisaa Muwwakkil in the First set of Defendant's Interrogatories, Thus; Giving Fraudulent Answers, which caused the plaintiff great Distress and irreparable harm.

Mr. Cliff Lacks is the alleged claims Representative who was substituted for Mr. Charles Dobbins thus; plaintiff has graciously excluded Mr. Dobbins.

Ms. Nisaa Muwwakkil, the respondent who was driving the car.

Ms. Lashawn Reid the insured person of the Type three vehicle, the respondent was driving.

Mr. Alex Courtney Master Claims Representative that Documented petitioner as the injured party the First week of the accident.

If Craig's law does apply, whatever law enforcement that was Pursuing Ms. Muwwakkil. She was arrested at the scene. Perhaps after the summons and subpoena's, the Supreme Court may Get the suppressed answers, that the pro se, plaintiff was obstructed from getting. The Truth will prevail.

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## OPINIONS BELOW

**The Final Order Rendered on November 19, 2010 is an Unpublished Order That States:**

**Upon a Petition for Rehearing**

"On consideration of the petition of the appellant to set aside the judgment rendered herein on the 29th day of September, 2010 and grant a rehearing thereof, the prayer of the said petition is denied.

Upon further consideration whereof, the appellant's Motion to supplement the petition for rehearing is denied."

**The Order Rendered on September 29, 2010 is an Unpublished Order that States:**

"Upon review of the record the case and consideration Of the argument submitted in support of the granting of an appeal, The Court is of the opinion there is no reversible error in the judgment Complained of . Accordingly, the court refuses the petition for appeal."

**The Order Rendered on June 8, 2010 is an Unpublished Order that States**

"This case having been transferred from the Court Of Appeals of Virginia, the appellant shall have 30 days from the date of this order to file a petition for appeal in the Supreme Court of Virginia".

## JURISDICTION

The Notice of Appeal was filed on April 29, 2010 in the Virginia Court of Appeals In relation to the Final Judgment Order dated April 1, 2010 of the Petersburg Circuit Court.

The Notice of Appeal was transferred to the Virginia Supreme Court on June 8, 2010.

The petition for appeal was filed by petitioner on June 29th, 2010 From the final Judgment Order of the Petersburg Circuit Court. The Petition alleged Violations of the petitioner's:

**U. S.C. Amendment I Freedom of (Protected) Speech by the Circuit Court of Petersburg ruling that the petitioner could not use ANY medical terms violated petitioner's civil rights.**

**U.S.C. Amendment VII "The Right to a Jury Trial was substantially Restricted to the petitioner. The Trier's of fact where not allowed to hear any Medical information from The Custodians of Records as afforded by the Federal and State Business Records, neither other sources, nor the plaintiff pro se, or any other person. U.S.C. Amendment XIII Rights were violated. The Violations of the Civil Rights and equal protection of the law were not afforded and did deny the petitioner her rights afforded by the Virginia and United States Constitutions. Thus, the Virginia Constitutional Article I §1, §3, § 9, § 11, and §12, and 42 U.S.C Article § 1981, § 1983, § 1985 were violated. U.S.C. Amendment XIV of Due Process was severely violated and an abuse of discretionary power**

allegedly violated the petitioner's Rights to Equal protection under the law; secondary to obstruction of germane evidence. This was evidenced by the Defense requesting, and the Circuit Court of Petersburg allowing the exclusion of all Plaintiff's experts, All lay plaintiff's witnesses except one, with Stipulations that would not allow pro se to ask germane questions in relation to job duties because those were medical duties. Several Custodians of records were excluded a week before trial and the Other three were excluded at trial and called Experts which is in Direct conflict to the Federal, State, and case laws.

The admission of the Respondent's Clearly Fraudulent, Erroneous Poster Misrepresenting the petitioner's injuries to be Nationwide Mutual's Low amount of $10,000. Which the Jurors requested in the deliberation room, Therefore; it Caused irreparable harm and injury in addition to violating the Pre-Trial Order.

The Jury Instructions and Jury Foreman's Conduct with a Black book in the Deliberation Room which had not been admitted into Evidence. Asking Leave of Court during the Rehearing consideration was Requested because New information had become available concerning The Jury foreman's relationship to Insurance Executives in the City Of Petersburg, specifically the Chamber of Commerce. Of which, founded The Petersburg Historic Foundation, of which this Jury Foreman was The President of at the time of this Trial.

The petition for a writ of Certiorari is

**requested from a Final order Of The Supreme Court of Virginia issued on November 19, 2010.** In that Order was no mention of the suggestion of a De Novo Review; or Rehearing With the Court sitting Enbanc secondary to the order setting Precedence in this case that would violate the Constitution, Statutes, and Case Laws of the State of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Thus, the petitioner requests this Court to Review the opinion of the Virginia Supreme Court Secondary to:

**The Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 and 28 U.S.C. §1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States. This case present Federal Questions concerning the Civil pro se's Legal Litigant's Civil Rights that are afforded her by her American and Virginian Citizenship.**

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, STATUTES, AND POLICIES AT ISSUE

**First Amendment to the United States Constitution**

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of Speech"

**Seventh Amendment To The United States Constitution, "**Right to a Jury Trial" Annotation **p.3**

**Appeals From State Courts to the Supreme Court**

"The clause of the Amendment prohibiting the re-examination of Any fact found by a jury is not

restricted in its application to suits at common law tried before juries in courts in the United States. It applies equally to a case tried before a jury in a state court and brought to the Supreme Court of Appeals" in The Justices v. Murray,76 U.S. (9 Wall, )274,278 ; Chicago, B. & Q. R.R. v. City of Chicago, 166 U. S. 26, 242-46 (1897)

**" Note, however , the Court has frequently indicated in cases involving a claim of a denial of constitutional rights it is free to examine and review the evidence upon which lower court conclusions are based, a position that under some circumstances could conflict with principle of jury autonomy", according to Time, Inc.v.Pape, 401 U.S 279-92 (1971) and enclosed cases within.**

**Thirteenth Amendment To The United States Constitution**

"Ban on Slavery", states:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, Except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have Been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to this jurisdiction."

**Fourteenth Amendment To The United States**

**Constitution "Due Process" Section 1.**

**"All persons born or naturalization in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are Citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. NO STATE shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the Privileges or**

**immunities of citizens of the United States; nor Shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, Without due process; nor deny to any person within the Jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. "**

United States Constitution Art. 42 § 1981

"All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, Give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is Enjoyed by white Citizens". They shall also have "The rights protected by this section that are protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State Law."

U.S.C. Constitution Art. 42 §1983

**"Every person who, under the color of any statute, ordinance, Regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other persons within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and Laws shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in Equity, or other proper proceeding for redress".**

United States Constitution Art. 42 §1985 (2)

**"Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, or juror, If two or more persons in any**

**State or Territory conspire to Deter, by force, intimidation, or threat, any party or witness in Any court of the United States from attending such court, or from Testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, Or to injure a party or witness in his person or property on account of his having testified, or to influence a verdict.**

**" Or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of Impending, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, in any manner, Deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure Enforce, the right of any person, or class of persons, to the EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.**

**Virginia Constitution Art. I §11**

"That no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or Loss of property without due process. The right to be free from any governmental discrimination. Upon the bases of race, or color."

**Virginia Constitution Art. I § 12**

**"That the freedom of speech and of the press are among the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained except by despotic governments; that any citizen may freely speak,"**

**United States Federal Rule 60 (b) (1), (2), (3)**

"allows a plaintiff relief on the basis of some mistake "(such as An error in calculations), inadvertence or excusable neglect", "newly discovered evidence, or on the Basis of fraud."

**Virginia Code Annotated§8.01-418**

"A plea of guilty or nolo contendere To a crime is admissible in Evidence as an Admission in a civil case Arising out of the same facts".

**Virginia Code § 11:23**

**"If the interrogatories are served on an individual party, Interrogatory must be answered by the individual." See APPENDIX E.**

**Virginia Supreme Court Rule 4:1(b) (4) (A) (i)**

"A party may request by interrogatory that opposing party identify Each person that the party expects to call as an expert witness at trial. Additionally the interrogatory may request the opposing party state The subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, the Substance of. The facts and opinions to which the expert is to testify, and a summary of grounds for each opinion."

**Virginia Supreme Court Rule 4:8 (d), states:**

**"Each Interrogatory shall be signed by the person making them".**

**Virginia Supreme Court Rule 4: 1 (b) (4)**

"does not apply To an expert who acquired information as an "actor or viewer" Such an expert would be treated as an ordinary witness

**Virginia Supreme Court Rule 4:1 (c) (8)**

"The Protections of Parties From Fraud and

the prevention of one party Acquiring an unfair advantage if it learned the opponent's position Before it was required to announce its own."

**Virginia Code 21:22 Obstructive Tactics**

"**A lawyer shall not "(a) Obstruct another party's access to evidence or alter or destroy or conceal a document or material having potential evidentiary value for the purpose of obstructing a parties Access to evidence. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act. (c) Falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely."**

**Virginia Code §21:1 — § 21:13 Any Real or Demonstrative**

**"Evidence"** " Those items which are proper for use in the courtroom To serve as a visual aid to the jury in comprehending the verbal testimony of a witness", according to the Virginia Practice Trial Handbook for Virginia lawyers 2009 edition page 309. **Petitioner was denied that right, she was not allowed to use** but one of her visual aids.

**Virginia Code § 26:13 Disabilities:**

"a lay person who has observed the apparent physical condition of another may testify to Physical disabilities, but not the latent conditions or particular disease". The defense proposed order denied petitioner that right.

**Virginia Code §28:7 Business Records**

"The business Record exception to the hearsay rule allows for The admission of records kept in the ordinary course of business".

According to the Virginia Trial Handbook.

**Virginia Code § 36:12 Past and Future Medical Expenses**

**"a defendant is responsible for a petitioner's medical Expenses (assuming liability) if the expenses are proven to be Authentic (2) reasonable in Amount (3) medically necessary, and (4) rendered Necessary by medical condition proximately resulting from the negligence."**

**Virginia Code "Unfair Claims Practice Act" § 38.2-510 (6), (7), (8):**

"Failing to promptly settle claims where liability has become reasonably clear, under one portion of the Insurance **policy Coverage** in order to influence settlements under other portions of the insurance policy coverage." **See APPENDIX E.**

**Virginia Code 38:1 Jury Instructions**

"The purpose of jury instructions is to fully and fairly inform the Jury as to the law as it relates to the particular Facts of the case."

**Virginia Code 38:6 Each Party is Entitled to Instruction on Own Theory of Case"**

"In both civil and criminal cases each party is

entitled to instructions which present the law relating to his or her theory of the case. Every party has the right to have the law applicable to the case stated fairly, clearly, distinctly, and conveyed to the jury with substantial accuracy so that it may not mislead to the prejudice of the party."

**Virginia Code §39:6 "Unauthorized Experiment or Views, Outside Source of Information".**

"Where there is an unauthorized view, only slight prejudice needs to Be shown to warrant a new trial."

**Virginia Code §39:8 "What Jury May Take To Room"**

"The **jury has no right to take out and examine any object or paper not admitted into evidence," Brittle v. Commonwealth, 222 V 518, 281 S.E. 2d. 889 (1981)".**

**Virginia Code § 42:12 Additurs and Remittiturs.**

"The Code authorizes a trial judge, in cases where damages are Excessive or inadequate as a matter of law, to require the plaintiff to accept less or the defendant to pay more, or undergo a new trial."

**Leo Virginia 743 (1985) and Congruent with Virginia Code §21:21**

**"At the most basic level, it is clearly unethical for a lawyer who has executed answers to interrogatories and represented to opposing counsel that those answers may be treated as if they were**

**signed under oath by the lawyer's client in those interrogatories, answer that are false."**

## OTHER AUTHORITIES

**Am. Jur. 2d Damages §1006**

**"Pain and Suffering"**

**"Past and future pain and suffering are elements of damages in personal injury cases. A charge as to future Pain and suffering is authorized where there is testimony that the Plaintiff has been injured and at the time of the trial is still suffering from such injuries"**

Nesson, Incentive to Spoliate Evidence in Civil Litigation: The Need for Vigorous Judicial Action, 13 Cardozo L. Rev. 793 **795 (1991)**

"Spoliation goes undetected and unpunished because Spoliation is by nature, invisible. The innocent party cannot Detect what it does not know exists." Congruent with Va. Code 19.1.

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

### A. The Facts Giving Rise To This Case

This was a motor vehicle tort case where Ms. Hill was operating her vehicle in a northerly direction and she had been stopped. Awaiting the second car in front of her to make a left hand turn.

Notwithstanding her said duty of reasonable care, Ms. Muwwakkil at that said time recklessly and negligently, and not Until the day of trial, in the presence of the jury when Mr. Wiggins (The gentleman who was stopped in front of Ms. Hill), was there, would The defense admit to the court that the defendant was liable for operating her vehicle as to cause a rear end collision to occur. It is a sad case scenario when the defense will lie to a judge for almost a year but will tell the truth when an eye witness to the accident is in the court room.

**The defense willfully, maliciously, fraudulently and egregiously Stated prior to trial that the plaintiff stopped suddenly, thus; misrepresenting the true facts that occurred at the accident scene. They stated in writing that they would only admit to liability if the Plaintiff agreed to a bench trial. Thus trying to coerce the plaintiff to Give up her rights to a jury trial as she had requested. The jury Still did not get to hear germane evidence nor was any medical evidence Allowed to be heard by the true triers of fact. The plaintiff's rights Pre-trial were violated in relation to evidence, experts, and lay witnesses, at trial her First amendment right to use medical terms was violated. The defense requested that the Plaintiff not be allowed to Use any medical terms and the judge granted the request thus the Protected Speech of the plaintiff was proscribed during the entire Trial. The right's to a Jury Trial with a sacrosanct verdict, A Ban On Slavery, and Due Process was violated.**

B. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals Proceedings are Seen in Appendix A

## REASONS WHY CERTIORARI SHOULD BE GRANTED

### I. Review Is Warranted Because the Opinion of the Panel Consisting of Chief Justice Elect Kinser, Justice Carrico, And Justice Lemons Is In Conflict with the Virginia Supreme Court Sitting Enbanc, As Well As The Reversals And Remands Of The Opinions Of This Court.

The panel of the Virginia Supreme Court in the State of Virginia Defines no reversible error as the Virginia Constitutional violations Of freedom of Speech, Due Process and equal protection under the law Evidenced by not affording petitioner the rights to the Virginia Article I §1 , §3, §9, § 11 (Due Process). See Virginia Code 17.01-308 "Court Sitting Enbanc".

According the Virginia Supreme Court Ruling in (a criminal case) and I will Quote:

"Noting that [t]he First Amendment generally prevents government from proscribing speech expressed, "the Court observed that [content] based regulations are presumptively invalid. Id. At382, 112 S. Ct.2538 (citation omitted). Exceptions to the rule include: Obscenity (e.g. Roth v. United States, 354U.S. 476, 77 S. Ct. 1304, I L.E. d 2d 1498 (1957) defamation (e.g. Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire, 315 U.S. 568, 62 S. CT 766, 86 L. Ed. 1031 (1942). But Simply because particular categories of speech may be regulated Does not mean that such regulations may selectively discriminate On the basis of Content. As the Court R.A.V. stated:

And just as the power to proscribe particular speech on the basis Of a non content element (e.g. noise) does not entail the power to Proscribe the same speech on the basis of a content element (e.g. Obscenity) does not entail the power to proscribe it on the basis Of other content elements. R.A.V., 505 U. U.S. at 386, 112 S. Ct. 2538."

The restriction of the petitioner by the ruling of the trial Court Did not allow Ms. Hill to us **ANY MEDICAL TERMS ,** it should focus On the fact that the ruling was directed at the content of the Protected Speech or at a legitimate area of government concern. Medical Terms does not fall into any categories of speech that are Regulated. Do the Courts only protect the Rights of Criminals In relation to protected speech or does it have a duty to protect the rights Of All Americans? How can Corporate (Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company) Rights super-sede state written laws and The United States and Virginia's Constitution? These Civil rights were violated in front of her family, friends, and in the public view. Ms. Hill is a Virginian and an American. Will this discriminatory act be allowed to stand, as if to applaud the Violators, from the **ABSOLUTE HIGHEST JUDICIAL BENCH IN AMERICA**. ?

"The Virginia Business Record Rule, Virginia Code §28:7 For admission of records kept in the ordinary course of business. An expanded version of the business records exception is found in revised Virginia Code Annotated § 8.01- 391 (D), which provides that Were (1) records made, or documents

received and transmitted, (2) by a business profession in the regular course of business and (3) Again in the regular course of business a copy is as admissible as the original provided (5) the custodian of the record and the person to whom the custodian reports, if different, authenticates the copy and (6) certify That they have custody."

" A business record may be admissible under the "shopbook" Rule or business records exception, even though not identified and authenticated by the custodian or custodian Supervisor where the person who offers them has access to original records, and can establish their authenticity as original business records or true copies there of Sparks v. Commonwealth, 24Va. App.279,482 S.E. 2d. 69 (1997)."

"A business record must be identified and authenticated as such by a witness qualified to do so. The witness need not be the person who made the entries; some person whom custody of the records is entrusted may identify and authenticate them" Thus, the requirements had been met. They were business Records and the entries were made in the ordinary and regular Course of business. These Records were identified and the Custodians of Records were present and authenticated as such. The custodians are qualified witnesses according to the Law. This Court cannot allow a change in the law that discriminates against an Afro-American multi-system injured nurse. According to the Virginia Supreme Court and I will Quote:

"Furthermore, in McDowell v. Commonwealth,

273 Va.431, and 641 S.E. 2d 507 (2007), this Court stated as follows:

"As a recognized exception to the hearsay rule, [this Court has] Adopted the modern Shopbook Rule, allowing in given cases the admission into evidence of regular verified regular entries without requiring proof from the original observers or record keepers. In many cases, practical necessity requires the admission Of written factual evidence based on considerations other than the Personal knowledge of the recorder, provided there is a circumstantial Guarantee of trustworthiness or reliability of the records are relied Upon in the transaction of business by the person or entities for which They are kept, and they are kept in the ordinary course of business made contemporaneously with the event by persons having the duty to keep a true record. The final test is whether the document sought to be introduced are the type of records which are relied upon by those whom they are prepared. Id. At 434-35,641 S.E. 2d. at 509 (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

"The business record exception has been recognized by the Legislature of the courts. SeeRankins, 31 Va. App. at 361n.5, 523 S.E. 2d at 528n.5 (citing Lilly, 527 U.S. at 133-34,119 S.Ct at 1988-99. The business records exception to the hearsay rule has been a part of Virginia law since the Virginia Supreme Court's decision in French, 121 Va.383, 93 S.E.585. Virginia's appellate courts have applied the business records exception repeatedly since that time. See e.g. White Sewing Mach.

Co v. Gilmore Furniture Co., 128 Va. 630, 645-47, 105 S.E. 134,139-40 (1920); E. I. Du Point De Nemours &Co. v. Universal Moulded Prods. Corp., 191 Va. 525, 567-68, 62 S.E.2d 233, 252-53 (1950) (citing French and referring to rule as "modern Shopbook Rule") Dalton v. Johnson, 204 Va. 102, 104-06, 129 S.E. 2d 647, 648-50 (1963); Neely v. Johnson, 215 Va. 565, 570-72, 211 S.E. 2d 100, 105-06 (1975)" according to www.rominger legal.com/va_caselaw.

"As the United States Supreme Court has Recognized , where [p]roperly administered, the business ...records exception would Seem to be among the safest of the hearsay exceptions as the danger of inaccurate memory or narration on the part of the witness is virtually Removed" , according to rominger legal."

"Confrontation Guarantee and related problems, 30 La L. Rev. 651, 668 (1970). We hold the business records exception to Virginia expressly permits the introduction of certain portions of medical records under the business records exception to it hearsay rule. See Dalton, 204 Va at 104-06, 129 S.E.2d at 648-50 (admitting hospital Records exception to its hearsay rule According to www". Rominger legal. Petitioner's trial was five years and six months after the motor vehicle accident, and the first year of treatment and injuries at issue were clearly documented, by MD's multisystem diagnoses are in those medical records. The Defense obstructed those records from the Triers of fact per the Defense's request by calling the Custodian of Records at trial experts. The Defense even withdrew their own

alleged Witnesses. The EMS and the ER, when the Defense attorney was confronted concerning an altered radiology report. The Authentication of these records was questioned. The police report was admitted into evidence by the Defense at least twice. However the Defense requested To quash the subpoena of the Police Officer Gallagher, who investigated The scene of the accident and could speak to extent of damage to the vehicles and Ms. Hill's Transport via ambulance at the accident scene. He also saw Ms. Hill in the ER; thus seeing that she was injured and gave her his card. He also wrote the police report.

According to the law the officer as well as the police report was admissible secondary to the defense introducing the police report too.

"A party may have a right to object but lose that right by failure to make a timely objection or if it has previously opened the door by introducing evidence of a similarly improper character, since as a general rule, a party has already introduced evidence of the same nature, Saunders v. Commonwealth 211 VA. 399, 177 S.E. 2d 637 (1970). The Context is clear. Va. Code § 33.7 "waiver by failing to object or introducing the same evidence". The Defendant according to the police crash report and the Virginia Uniform Summons was at fault for the accident. She was Arrested at the scene of the accident and pleaded guilty according to the Virginia **Uniforms Summons.**

"A plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a crime is admissible in Evidence as an admission in a civil

case arising out of same facts. Va. Code Ann. 8.01-418. Plea or guilty or nolo Contendere to traffic infractions are admissible" That is the law but I was not afforded the rights to the application thereof.

" It should be noted however that admission of fact made during Settlement negotiations are admissible evidence , City of Richmond v. A.H. Ewing's Sons, Inc. 201 Va. 862, 114 S.E. 2d. 608 (1960)."

Matthew Gibellato, MD diagnosed plaintiff with a Traumatic Brain Injury and consulted Dr. Begali, the neuropsychologist Who did the TBI testing. Which was positive. In Means v. Gates 348 S.C. 161, 558 S.E. 2d 921 (ct. App. 2001). The trial court refused to admit testimony of plaintiff's neuropsychologist in a motor vehicle Accident case. On appeal the plaintiff contented the testimony was Needed to rebut defendant's implication "That his injuries were not As severe as he had alleged and were the result of malingering, The Appellate Court agreed and ordered a New Trial so that the Jury could Consider the Neuropsychologist's Testimony." Mrs. Poindexter stated, In the court room when the plaintiff pro se finished her closing Statement, "you did not have a head injury". She made the Statement in the Jury's presence. Petitioner stated, "you know I did, it's the point of injury". The trial court excluded all except one visual aid to help the Triers of fact comprehend the anatomical landmarks of the plaintiff's Complaints.

"A violator of a contract or tortfeasor is not allowed to escape All liability Simply because the

precise amount of damages is Uncertain. The degree of certainty of the proof is Dependent Upon the Nature of the case and the character of the damages; and the plaintiff is entitled to place before the jury the best evidence which the case permits, Sufficient to enable the jury to make such intelligent estimate of the damage as the circumstances of the case will Admit, Kiser v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 169. 574,194 S.E. 727, 114 A.L.R. 1291 (1938)."

**II . A Review Is Warranted Because The Panel Did not Address the Violation of Rules of Evidence, Or the Pre-Trial Order of the Erroneous Poster**

The Incomplete hearsay evidence that was not proven By the evidence thus was harmful error. The jury requested That poster during deliberation. Obstructing the Custodians of Records did not give the petitioner the right to fairly confront the poster, thus; the plaintiff had no way of confronting the poster because she was ordered at trial that she could not use any medical terms. The custodian of Records from John Randolph Physical Therapy Billing was at trial and could have given the Triers of fact Truthful information. The physical therapy billing alone would Have established the cost superseded $ 10,000, and the date of injury which was clearly documented in the medical notes. The only no reversible errors are the Permanent injuries evidence by the medical physician's diagnosis In the first year of traumatic brain injury, cervical spine osteophytes, rotator cuff injury, chronic Costochondritis in the 2nd, 3rd, 6, and 7th ribs (secondary to MVA), 4th rib fracture, and pectus

excavatum, lumbar sacral disc disease, Sacralitis, Left sided swelling, blurred vision, HA, facial contusions, implanted 5 th tooth which had cement and a screw inside it was knocked Loose in accident, thoracic deformities excluded unfairly which Were diagnosed during the first year of the accident and reflected In the medical records in chronological order.

## III. JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Modified, bias and prejudicial jury instructions. The panel's opinion Is in direct conflict with Virginia Case Law applied in Armstead v. James 220 Va. 171, 173, 257 S. E. 2d. 767, 769 (1979) it states:

**"THE COURT HELD IT IS ERROR NOT TO GIVE THE LANGUAGE IN SUBSECTION 4 IN THIS INSTRUCTION WHERE THE EVIDENCE WAS SUFFICIENT AS TO DEFORMITY, HUMILATION AND EMBARRASSMENT."** See Va. Code 23:1 (4). The Panel's opinion is in direct conflict with this.

The Code **2:1 "Duty of Court"**

**"It is Always the duty of the court at the proper time to instruct The Jury in All principles of law applicable to the pleadings and the Evidence". The panel received petitioner's refused Jury instructions in its entirety prior to their opinion.**

The Virginia code §38:6

"Each party is entitled to instructions which presents the law relating to his or her theory of the case".

## IV. JURY CONDUCT

The **Virginia** Code **§ 39:6** states:

"Where there is an unauthorized view only slight prejudice needs to be shown to warrant a new trial".

**See The Virginia Code § 39:8 "What Jury May Take to Room".**

" The jury has no right to take out and examine any Object or paper not admitted into evidence, **Brittle v. Commonwealth,** 222 V 518, 281 S.E. 2d. 889 (1981)".

**The Jury Foreman with the black book in the deliberation room just happens to be the president of the Historic foundation of Petersburg, which is associated with businesses and the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company has businesses in the City of Petersburg. New information** in the Progress Index Dated October 23, 2010 entitled Petersburg Chamber Chief Steps Down. The Current Petersburg Chamber of the Commerce Chairman of the Board is William V. Talley., **An Insurance Executive.** According to the history

"in 1967, a group of local preservationists, including the mayor of Petersburg, the president of the Fort Henry Branch Association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities and The vice president of the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, formed The Petersburg Historic Foundation, a 501 (c) (3)".

## V. ADDITURS

Additurs are commonly not considered like remittiturs, The Court's general reason is because a jury verdict is Sacrosanct. There was nothing sacrosanct about this Verdict. The most egregious breaches of case laws, statutes, and state and federal constitutional violations occurred. The jury was obstructed from hearing any of the medical facts, germane evidence, and experts. All of plaintiff's lay witnesses were not allowed to testify except for her Director of Nursing which was a moot point since the pro se petitioner's right to use any medical terms had been proscribed. There's no way to speak of the plaintiff's nursing occupation without using medical terms. Her occupation alone would have been a violation because she was a Bone Marrow Transplant Clinician II, Registered Nurse, that's five medical words right there. Thus, that would have been in the trial court, grounds for contempt of court charges for the petitioner. Thus, she did not risk calling her director.

The only other witness that would have been allowed to testify was the defendant's friend who was in the car with the defendant. The defendant was arrested at the scene of the accident per the police crash report **driving a type 3 Vehicle**. She pleaded guilty according to the Virginia Uniform Summons.

## VI. **Relief Sought**

**A. I would like to hear the opinions from the Experts, the United States Supreme Court Justices, explaining what, if any law, would Deny petitioner the right to freedom of protected speech, and**

**Justify proscribing the use of medical terms. Thus, penalizing petitioner, because; she had labored at the bedsides of her sick patients for 17 years, as a Registered Nurse. Petitioner would like to see a Denovo Review with this Court, or the Supreme Court of Virginia sitting Enbanc.**

**B. The Petitioner would like to see an open rebuke of the insurance companies. That would deter such egregious bad faith conduct. Thus, drawing a Line in the sand, to prevent injured person from falling prey to Billionaire Goliaths.**

C. The Petitioner would like to see an ends to Justice that would fairly Compensate petitioner for the cruel and unusual punishment, she Has endured because she refused to compromise her advocacy Values that she was educated to uphold from her Nurse Practice Act. She is requesting Fair Compensatory Damages and the petitioner is still seeking her lost and future earnings, her medical expenses, her lost benefits. She is unable to work. She can Not stand longer than 10 minutes without having to lean or tolerate severe pain and discomfort. She bleeds into her chest wall, when she Sits in a chair to low, or move her arms or fingers repetitively. Prior To this accident, she has always worked, since she graduated in 1988.

The Petitioner's suit amount was for $ 1,550,000.00. The judgment was for $ 47,000.00. The petitioner is asking for the suit amount in Full, plus the six years and seven Months interest secondary to the abuses, Embarrassment, and humiliation they have caused her with their

Malicious Conduct.

Thus, fully comprehending the Courts stance in relation to Additurs, and **In relation to the jury verdicts**. This verdict was not sacrosanct. It Was sacrotaint secondary to the proscribing of rights that egregiously Affected the Amount of the Jury's damages awarded. It affected the Amount of the verdict. Thus, this was not a Fair **and Equal** jury trial. The Triers of fact were excluded from All medical evidence germane to this case, even medical authentic bills from the Custodian of Records who were at trial but ruled to be experts. How can a Jury determine the facts if all of the germane medical information is excluded. This case in the Petersburg Circuit Court online states: **Trial Judge with Witnesses.**

D. If the United States Supreme Court cannot hear this case I pray it consider Summary Reversal of the Supreme Court Of Virginia's Decision and remand the case back for Denovo Review with the Court sitting Enbanc with federal oversight.

Secondary to agreeing with
**Justice William J. Brennan** and I will quote:

"The Framers of the Bill of Rights Did not purport to "create" rights. Rather, they designed the Bill of Rights to prohibit our Government from infringing rights and liberties presumed to be pre-existing".

## VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusions, I am just a novice at the law.

Who has learned, that America the Beautiful, has Great laws that protect persons like me. My liberty prior to One of the respondents running in the back of my stopped vehicle was waking up at 5:00 am and being at work by 7:00 am. From 7:00 am to 7:30 pm or thereafter long, of my choosing, being at the Bedside of my patients. Implementing the Optimal holistic care. That was my reasonable service. My motto was if I could help somebody as I practiced my duties than my living surely was not in vain. I also educated my patients in the Methods of advocating for their rights. For the last six Years, I have had to practice What I educated. So I would just like to Quote some Great Minds, on the foregoing Policies at Issue.

"I am not interested in picking up the Crumbs of compassion thrown from the table of someone who considers himself my master. I want the full menu of rights." ~**Bishop Desmund Tutu.**

"No man is above the law and no man is Below the law" ~ **Theodore Roosevelt.**

**"The constitution requires that Congress treat similarly situated persons Similarly, not that it engages in gestures of superficial equality"**

**~ The Honorable Late**
**~JUSTICE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST**

---

"As long as judges tinker with the Constitution to do what the people want, instead of what the document actually commands, politicians, who pick and confirm federal judges, will naturally want only

those who agree with them politically."

**~JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA**

---

"Judges rule on the basis of law, not the Public opinion and they should be totally Indifferent to pressures of the times".

**~JUSTICE WARREN E. BURGER**

---

"Promoting active liberty does not mean Allowing the majority to run roughshod over minorities. It calls for taking special care that all groups have a chance to fully Participate in society and the political process."

**~ JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBERG**

---

The Legal Institution is Part of our Society.

"Every truth passes through three Stages before it is recognized. In the first, it is ridiculed, in the second it is opposed, in the third it is regarded as self evident."

**~Arthur Schopenhauer**

"It is my belief that there are "absolutes" In our Bills of Rights, and that they were put there on purpose by men who knew what the words meant and meant their Prohibitions to be "absolutes"

"Without deviation, without exception, without any if's, buts, or where ases, Freedom of speech

means that you shall Not do something to people either for views They express or words they speak or write."

~ JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

---

**"Justice Alito as he noted a very clear First amendment Principle says that speech cannot be censored simply because Listeners are offended by it. Another first Amendment principle says that censoring Speech because of its content should signal Loud alarm bells".**

~JUSTICE SAMUEL ALITO

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## SALUTATIONS

**Lastly, I would like to thank the Honorable JUDGE PAMELA S. BASKERVILL.** She gave petitioner the opportunity, despite the injuries that she had to be plaintiff, pro se. This may seem minute, however; **that was not the popular thing** For **ANY** judge to do. Corporate America Has strongholds in the State of Virginia. This Judge based on my opinion, had astronomical case loads and no law clerks, and minimal resources.

I would like to thank Dr. Vivian Begali who is an Expert in Traumatic Brain Injury. She educated me in relation to the specifics of the multi- system injuries suffered, and the pain management as well as appropriate Interventions, thereof; to achieve my optimal level of recovery.

I must give a Special thank you, to the Great

State of Washington which leads the Advocacy Education of Traumatic Brain Injuries from my Clinical Educational perspective, and Constance Miller in the Brain Injury Organization along with my Favorite Senator, of that Great State, **SENATOR PATTY MURRAY. She is Definitely known by RN'S as the Senator Who makes caring visible in this area. I would like to thank my RN colleagues.** Last, but not least, I would like to thank **God and my family,** for enabling me to endure a wrong suffered, and Persevere, especially carrying and supporting me through some difficult times.

**Date: February 14, 2011**

Respectfully Submitted,

Jewel D. Hill.

Jewel D.Hill.

Petitioner, Pro Se

***VIRGINIA:***

***In the Court of Appeals of Virginia on*** Friday

***the*** 4th ***day of*** June , 2010

Jewel D. Hill, Appellant,

Against Record No. 0858-10-2

Circuit Court No. CL08-675

Nisaa N. Muwwakkil, Appellee,

From the Circuit Court of the City of Petersburg

It appears that this court does not have jurisdiction over this case. Accordingly, the case Hereby is transferred to the Supreme Court of Virginia pursuant to Code § 8.01- 677.1.

A Copy
Teste:
"s/"
Clerk

**APPENDIX A**

**DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE APRIL 1, 2010**

**2010 - 815**

**VIRGINIA:**

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE CITY OF PETERSBURG

**"IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the jury verdict of Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars ($ 47,000.00) awarded to plaintiff, pro se, is appropriate and not subject to modification. It is further Ordered that the Proceeds be distributed as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tronfeld West & Durrett<br>4020 West Broad Street<br>Richmond, Va. 23230 | $43.73 |
| Tucker Griffin & Barnes<br>307 West Rio Road<br>Charlottesville, Va 22901 | $571.49 |
| Cannella & O'Neal<br>700 E. Main Street, Suite 1800<br>Richmond, Va. 23219 | $537.96 |
| Emroch & Kilduff, LLP<br>3600 W. Broad Street, Ste 700<br>Richmond, Va 2320 | $ 502.58 |

The balance of $ 45,344.24 shall be paid to Jewel Hill, pro se. In addition, $ 441.00 in cost and expenses are paid to the plaintiff. "

**APPENDIX B ITEM 1**

**{NOTE: The only cost the petitioner was allowed was the two filing fee's. The cost for the court reporters, videographers to protect her rights and the certified mail because the defense had mistakenly stated the petitioner had not mailed a motion which she had a certified receipt for, Thank God, thus; could verify Mailing. None of this cost was awarded back To petitioner, as cost items after she supplied the court with receipts and cost specifically itemized. }**

**{ Mrs. Poindexter, Respondent, also asked for the petitioner's Attorney's fee's that petitioner had terminated because they appeared to be less adept than Ms. Poindexter in this case and lacked the resources that she had. Mrs. Poindexter asked for these fees right after the Jury verdict immediately after the jury was dismissed. How ironic. She initially wrote the amount to total $19,057.27 plus.}**

"Payments pursuant to this Order are not to be issued at the present based upon plaintiff's expressed Intention to appeal the jury verdict.

The court shall enter its final order waiving signatures pursuant to Rule 1:13. A copy of this Order shall be provided to all counsel Listed above and to plaintiff *pro se* and defense counsel. "

**"Enter 4/1/10"**

"s/" Pamela S. Bakewell

**APPENDIX B ITEM 1 CONT.**

* Is a pro se plaintiff mandated to sign an order that violates her Constitutional Rights and is it Constitutional to waive petitioner's signature?

"Virginia Courts Case Information System"

- Judgement: Plaintiff
- Final Order Date: 4/01/10
- Appeal Date: 4/27/11
- Conclude: Trial Judge With Witnesses "

The Petitioner sent a letter to the Trial Court

"Dec.7, 2010"

"RE: Jewel Hill v. Nisaa Muwwakkil

Petersburg Circuit Court Case No.:CL08-675

Dear Mr. Scott:

Plaintiff, Pro Se is kindly requesting that the Court preserve the record with Due Diligence. There are Federal Questions, which would set precedence's in this case that violates the Constitutionality of State Statutes. These issues present Questions that fall under the United States Courts Jurisdictions.

Thank you kindly for your attention to this very important matter.

Sincerely,

"s/" Jewel D. Hill"

A complaint was filed with the United States District

APPENDIX B ITEM 2

Court, and an IFP was requested. Judge Henry Hudson is supposedly reviewing the IFP this is a separate complaint.

{A writ of Certiorari was sent to the United States Court of Appeals. "The petitioner was kindly informed that the Court did not have jurisdiction over the Virginia Supreme Court for a writ ". Thus, it is within The U.S. Supreme Court's jurisdiction. The Defense received appropriate copies of the foregoing. This Trial Co urt New Order was initially sent to petitioner on the Respondent's letterhead.} A hearing was arranged in the Circuit Court of Petersburg by the Respondent's Attorney, Mrs. Virginia Poindexter and a Proposed Order sent.

"ORDER SATISFYING THE VERDICT AWARD AND DISMISSING WITH PREJUDICE"

"On March 18, 2010, the post-trial motions were heard and resulted in determination about the adequacies of the verdict, the distribution of proceeds to satisfy outstanding liens for legal expenses and services, and the award of claimed expenses to plaintiff . An Order detailing the court's rulings was entered April 1, 2010 following which Plaintiff noted her appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court.

On September 29, 2010, the petition for appeal filed by the plaintiff was dismissed by the Supreme Court of Virginia. Plaintiff's Petition for rehearing was denied on November 19,2010. There being no further appeal options and the verdict being confirmed, for good cause shown,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED That the jury verdict of Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars ($ 47,000.00) awarded To the plaintiff, pro se, has been satisfied pursuant to the court's April 1, 2010, Order and the following Distribution having been paid as of December 10, 2010:"

" The remaining balance of $45,344.24 has been paid to Jewel Hill , pro se, along with the additional sum of $ 441.00 in her costs and expenses; she refused the check in open court. The court directs that the check be placed in the court file of the matter until further Order of this Court as much as plaintiff indicates her intention to never accept the check.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this case be and same hereby is fully satisfied. The case shall be marked as dismissed with prejudice and placed in the ended matters. A copy of this shall be provided To plaintiff pro se and defense counsel."

"ENTER: 1/19/2011"

"s/" Pamela B. Bateman

{This ORDER is an obstruction of the petitioner's right to redress. I have not signed, and will not sign a check ,as if I had a fair jury trial. My Constitutional rights were egregiously violated and They Knew petitoner was Petitioning for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court. }

APPENDIX B ITEM 2 CONT.

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE

CITY OF PETERSBURG

JEWEL HILL,
PLAINTIFF,

v. Case No.: CL08-675

NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL,
DEFENDANT,

**ORDER**

On November 3, 2009, came the parties, plaintiff pro se and defendant by counsel, and they were heard on outstanding motions in this matter not presented as Scheduled on July 15, 2009. For good cause shown it is hereby ordered:

1. On Defendant's Motion Objecting to Plaintiff's Exhibit List and Plaintiff's Voir Dire:'

a.) As to health insurance forms to include but not limited to COBRA payments, disability statements, Medicaid/Medicare submissions and claims forms all are inadmissible;

b.) Correspondence between the parties, plaintiff's written analysis, court documents, summons, and police reports are all inadmissible;

c.) Neuropsychological testing reports and other medical records based upon plaintiff's testimony are inadmissible;

d.) Physicians notes, reports, diagnostic test/reports, and all other medical documentation are all inadmissible through the plaintiff; **APPENDIX B ITEM 3**

**(Custodians of Records were excluded at trial thus no medical information was heard by the jurors per Order of court)**

e) Salary documentation, employment evaluations and annual review documentation, and all other materials contained in plaintiff's personnel file , are inadmissible;

f) Testimony of officer Gallagher is not excluded but will be limited as detailed by the court. **(Court Excluded him week before Trial).**

2. On the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendant's Objection to Plaintiff's Witness and Exhibit List , said Motion is denied as set forth above.

3. On Plaintiff's Motion to exclude Defendant's Witnesses said Motion is denied. The parties are Ordered to file Amended witness and Exhibit Lists and to provide labeled exhibits to each other and the Court. **(The Petitioner wanted foundational basis and authentification of any medical records).**

4. On the Plaintiff's Motion to Amend Pleadings to Add Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, or John Doe as a party it is noted that this Motion was previously denied and such was confirmed by the Court. **( The plaintiff's motion was written adding UM'S and UIM's not John Doe).**

Objections of the parties are preserved. The clerk is asked to provide a copy of the entered Order to Ms. Hill and Ms. Poindexter. "

"s/" Pamela L. Barbuscia

**( Bold type is petitioner's view on the order)** June 15, 2010, after trial petitoner received this order stating that it had not been scanned and forwarded to all Parties from the Trial Court. **APPENDIX B ITEM 3**

*VIRGINIA:*

***In the Supreme Court of Virginia held at the Supreme Court Building in the City of Richmond***

***On*** Wednesday *the* 29th *day of* September, 2010.

Jewel D. Hill, Appellant,

against Record No. 101243

Circuit Court No. CL08-675

Nisaa N. Muwwakkil, Appellee.

From the Circuit Court of the City of Petersburg

Upon review of the record in this case and consideration of the argument submitted in support Of the granting of an appeal, judgement complained of. Accordingly, the Court refuses the petition for appeal.

Patricia L. Harrington, Clerk

"s/"

Deputy Clerk

**APPENDIX C**

***VIRGINIA:***

***In the Supreme Court of Virginia held at the Supreme Court Building in the City of Richmond on*** Friday ***the*** 19th ***day of*** November, 2010.

Jewel D. Hill Appellant,

against Record No. 101243

Circuit Court No. CL08-675

Nisaa N. Muwwakkil, Appellee.

Upon a Petition for Rehearing

On consideration of the petition of the appellant to set aside the judgement rendered herein on the 29th day of September, 2010 and grant a rehearing thereof, the prayer of the said petition is denied.

Upon further consideration whereof, the Appellant's motion to supplement the petition for Rehearing is denied. **APPENDIX D**

New Info. r/t Juror

"s/"

With the book during deliberation

Patricia L. Harrington, Clerk

Deputy Clerk

**VIRGINIA:**

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE
CITY OF PETERSBURG

JEWEL HILL,

PLAINTIFF,

v. Case No.: CL08-675

NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL,

DEFENDANT,

**NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL' S ANSWERS TO PLAINTIFF 'S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES**

Comes now Nisaa N. Muwwakkil, by counsel, and as Answers to the Interragatories propounded byThe Plaintiff states as follows:

( a ) The information in the Answers is not based solely on the knowledge of the executing party, but includes knowledge of the party, agents, representatives and attorneys unless privileged.

( b ) The word usuage and sentence stucture may be of the attorney assisting in the preparation of these Answers and, thus does not necessarily purport to the precise language of the executing party.

( c ) Answers To Interrogatories are attached hereto. The executing party hereby states and affirms that the attached Answers are true and accurate to the best of the knowledge and belief of

The executing party.

N. Nisaa Muwwakkil

"s/"

NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL

STATE OF **VA**

COUNTY / CITY OF **PETERSBURG** , to-wit:

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this

**2nd** day of **June , 2009**.

"s/"

Linda Becraft-Hall

Notary Public

LINDA BECRAFT-HALL NOTARY PUBLIC MY COMMISSION NUMBER 116190 COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

My Commission Expires

4-30-2011

Virginia M. Poindexter,
(Va. State Bar No. :30216
ROBEY, TEUMER,
DRASH, KIMBRELL,
AND COUNTS
The Forest Plaza II
Building
7275 Glen Forest Drive,
Suite 300
Richmond, Virginia 22326

Petitioner's Court Reporter was used as a Notary because Nisaa Muwwakkil stated in the deposition that she did not answer the Interrogatories or supply the photo's in the Defendant's answers to the interrogatory evidenced by June 2, 2009 Deposition Transcript

TRUTH FINALLY

**APPENDIX E ITEM 1 CONT.**

**Law Offices**
**ROBEY, TEUMER, DRASH, KIMBRELL & COUNTS**
**Employees of Nationwide ® Mutual Insurance Company**
**Not A Legal Partnership**
**Offices in Fairfax, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke**

**Richmond Office:**

Richmond, Virginia 23226
Telephone (804) 288-0873
Fascimile (804) 282- 7035

July 8, 2009

Ms. Jewel Hill, Pro Se
551 Lock Lane
Petersburg, VA 23805

**RE:** **Jewel Hill v. Nisaa N. Muwwakkil**

**Petersburg Circuit Court Case No.: CL08-675**

**Trial Date: July 23, 2009**

Dear Ms. Hill:

This letter serves to advise you of a misunderstanding you appear to have about my correspondence to you dated June 1, 2009. I have been authorized to agree to the admission of liability provided that we proceed with a bench trial before Judge Baskervill on the issue of damages only. Due to the multiple issues raised by your proposed witness and exhibit list, coupled with your apparent failure to understand the rules of evidence, I

anticipate this case is unlikely to resolve in the one day that has been scheduled unless we dispense with a jury. I suspect we both wish to have this case ended by July 23, 2009, and we do not want to risk a mistrial or some other undesirable outcome, were we to proceed and the jury were to be prejudiced by your attempts to introduce information that is not proper for it to consider.

You have provided me with volumes of information that is not permitted to be introduced at trial but, at a bench trial, the judge could review it and give it appropriate consideration based upon applicable law. I would agree not to make as many objections since the judge will give your submissions proper weight under the law. In a jury trial, I am obligated to make all appropriate objections to preserve my client's rights to appeal an adverse result. I hope you will reflect upon this option and advise me as to your position.

I have been authorized to propose a high/low at trial of $100,000/$10,000. **In that scenario, you are guaranteed a verdict of at least $ 10,000** regardless of the outcome and a maximum recovery would be the insurance limits. That way my client, Nisaa Muwwakkil, is protected from a verdict in excess of available insurance coverage. In the absence of such an agreement, a verdict above $100,000 becomes Nisaa Muwwakkil's responsibility and puts her financial future at risk. Since you have expressed the sentiment that you do not blame her, nor do you hold her personally responsible for this situation, this insulates her a judgement beyond the coverage that might put her personal assets at

risk. As an alternative, I have authority to settle your case for **$ 20,000** to end this matter without any trial being needed.

Once you have the opportunity to review these options pleas contact me with your position. We can take up some of these issue when we appear before Judge Baskerville for the pre-trial conference on July 15, 2009. Thank you for your consideration of my proposals to bring this matter to conclusion.

Sincerely

"s/"

cc: Nisaa N. Muwwakkil

Cliff Lacks, Claims Representative

Claim No. 5345 V 016965 072904 01

The Petitioner, As a Novice was NAÏVE in Relation to The Law. She thought that the Law Demanded Truth and Justice. Now petitioner realizes it is the Misapplications of Our Awesome Laws that she, an Injured Person Fell Prey to. The Question is Even After Exposure of the Respondent's Spoliations, Motives, and Intents, will Justice Be Served?

***I PRAY THIS COURT WILL NOT LET FREEDOM PERISH IN THEIR HANDS!***

**APPENDIX: E ITEM 2 CONT.**

The Honda Accord EX Surely is Stronger than the Petitioner's Body.

Note the Petitioner's face is uneven. There is Swelling and deformities noted on the left side.

There are increases in Swelling and excoriation on the intercostals areas even with sedimentary activities.

APPENDIX F PHOTO OF SOME OF THE DAMAGES

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 12 2011
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No. 10-1082

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JEWEL D. HILL

Petitioner,

v.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, AND THEIR AGENTS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND ATTORNEYS, NISAA N. MUWWAKKIL, LAWSHAWN REID AND "ET AL."

Respondents,

On Petition for Rehearing Enbanc

To the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

# PETITION FOR REHEARING ENBANC

JEWEL DENISE HILL

551 LOCK LANE

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA 23805
804-861-6318

*Petitioner, Pro Se of Record*

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1 2011
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

## GROUNDS OF PETITION FOR REHEARING

The Court's decision creates Substantial Uncertainty of the Standard of Review in cases which involve constitutional laws of the United States and the State of Virginia.

This practice of proscribing the Actual Freedom of Protected Speech , obstructing Due Process , and equal protection of the law are Dramatic departures from The Courts' Precedents and should Not be allowed or permitted to arise in Courts throughout the Country from mere inferences, or Speculations from the Courts. Silence and implicit action without any documented Standard of Review allows insulated, narrowly tailored discretionary prohibitions of a petitioner's Bill of rights which open the flood gates for hidden Jim Crow Practices of the law to resurface.

This petition for rehearing was also based on other substantial grounds that was not Previously presented because Snyder v. Phelps ET Al and the oral argument of Wal-Mart v. Dukes ET AL had not been heard by this Court prior to submitting the writ of certiorari by the petitioner.

## CERTIFICATE

I JEWEL D. HILL, certify this petition for rehearing on the grounds of Substantial and controlling effect along with other substantial grounds not previously presented.
DATED MAY 24, 2011

Jewel D. Hill

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Does the petitioner have less rights as an Individual, than organizations, and groups who evoke media Attention to diligently note the Constitutional Breaches, especially **FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND DUE PROCESS.** Even giving a sign in **SNYDER v. PHELPS,** more Rights than the Actual PROTECTED **SPEECH** of the African American petitioner, who suffered and advocated her way to THIS COURT? Silently evoking God and her praying team. It is documented during trial and clearly Witnessed that the Petitioner was not Allowed to use **ANY MEDICAL TERMS?**

2. Does the rights to Equal protection under the law Decrease because the petitioner is pro se, and the UNCONSTITUTIONAL Deprivations of the petitioner's Bill of Rights is valued by this Court less than a group ( many Petitioners ), such as in the case of **WAL-MART v. DUKES ET AL.**

3. Why should the petitioner give up her rights to **FAIR REDRESS** after enduring Documented unconstitutional Exclusions of ALL germane witnesses, and medical Custodians of Records, a Bias erroneous fraudulent poster that deceitfully mislead the jury, by estimating images to be only $10,000, prejudicial jury Instructions, and a bias jury foreman with an Inadmissible black book in the deliberation room?

4. Is <u>EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW</u> Construed and not afforded to petitioner because the TRUE DEFENDANTS ARE NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WHO HAS NEVER LOST A DOCUMENTED CASE IN VIRGINIA OR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO DATE Per the records we could find? Thus, this case would set a Precedence of a Long standing practice?

5. Why would This Court Deny the petitioner her right to optimal redress when there is clear documentation in the trial court records of deprivations of the Petitioner's U.S.C. RIGHTS to the I, VII, XIII, AND XIV, AMENDMENTS, Article 42§ 1981, §1983 and §1985, and the Federal Business Record Rule, etc..., When the violators are lower Courts in this Court's Province? Does the court refuse to sweep around its' own front door but readily sweeps around Wal-Mart's?

## ALL PARTIES

JEWEL DENISE HILL is the petitioner, pro se, who Has an interest in this Case. She suffered catastrophic permanent injuries as a result of this accident.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, whose main headquarters is in Ohio, in addition to parties, agents, representatives and attorneys who answered for Nisaa Muwwakkil in the First set of Defendant's Interrogatories, Thus; Giving Fraudulent Answers, which caused the plaintiff Great Distress and irreparable harm.

Mr. Cliff Lacks is the alleged claims Representative who was substituted for Mr. Charles Dobbins, thus; petitioner (plaintiff) has graciously excluded Mr. Dobbins.

Nisaa Muwwakkil, the respondent who was driving the car.

Lashawn Reid, the insured person of the type three vehicles, the respondent was driving.

Mr. Alex Courtney, Master Claims Representative that Documented petitioner as the injured party, the First week of the accident.

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## OPINION BELOW

**Supreme Court of the United States**
**Office of the Clerk**
**Washington, DC 20543-0001**

April 18, 2011

Ms. Jewel Denise Hill
551 Lock Lane
Petersburg, VA 23805

Dear Ms. Hill

The Court today entered the following order in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is denied.

Sincerely,
"s / " William K. Suter
William K. Suter, Clerk

## JURISDICTION

PURSUANT TO the Supreme Court Rule 44 ( 2.), a petition for rehearing is invoked. The denial of the writ of Certiorari Conflicts with the United States Constitution , the petitioner's rights afforded by the Bill of Rights, and the courts decisions in Snyder v. Phelps Et Al. (2011), Wal-Mart v. Dukes Et Al. (2011), and previous decisions in relation to Freedom of Protected Speech, Due Process, and Equal Protection under the law, unless these rights are now only afforded to groups, or organizations who evoke media attention versus individuals who silently advocate for their Bill of Rights.

The United States Constitutional Amendments I, VII, XIII, XIV, 42 U.S.C Article

§1981, §1983, §1985 and the Fact that they were not Afforded to petitioner falls under The jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court. Last I Checked, this court is Superior to All courts, when it comes to the Constitution. It is the expert on breaches of these Rights, and the deprivation thereof; as it relate to ALL AMERICANS, NOT JUST THE ELITE FEW, OR THOSE WHO PREFER TO EVOKE THE MEDIA, nor those who need a stay from the death penalty.

The United States Federal Rule 60 (b)(1),(2),(3) is also invoked where jurisdiction arises under laws of the United States.

The deprivation of petitioner's right to the Virginia Constitutions, and both the Federal and State Business record Rule, comes under this court's jurisdiction.

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, STATUTES AND POLICIES AT ISSUE

**The First Amendment to the United States Constitution**

"CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH

**Seventh Amendment To The United States Constitution,** "Right to a jury Trial" Annotation p.3.

**Thirteenth Amendment** "Ban on slavery"

**Fourteenth Amendment "Due Process"** Section 1

**U.S.C. Art. 42 § 1981** " all persons within the jurisdiction of the United states shall have the same right in every state " "to sue, be parties and give evidence" " The rights protected against impairment by nongovernmental discrimination and impairment under color of State law."

U.S.C. Art. 42 § 1983 "Obstructing justice; intimidating party, witness, jurors, if two or more persons in any state or territory conspire to deter by force, intimidation or threat, any party" "from **testifying to any matter pending therein freely, fully, and truthfully" "to influence a verdict" "Or of two or more to conspire for the purpose of hindering, or obstructing, or defeating in any manner" "to equal protection of the law"**
**U.S. Federal Rule 60** "allows a plaintiff relief on the basis of some mistake "(such as error in calculation)" inadvertence or excusable neglect," "newly discovered evidence, or on the basis of fraud".

## STATEMENT AND FACTS OF CASE

This is a vehicle tort case, where the petitioner Ms. Hill, was stopped awaiting the car in front of Mr. Wiggins (the driver who was also stopped in front of Ms. Hill) to make a left turn. Ms. Muwwakkil notwithstanding her said duties, carelessly, Recklessly, and negligently operated her vehicle so as to hit Ms. Hill's stopped vehicle, causing a rear end collision to occur with the petitioner's vehicle. As a direct and Proximate result thereof, petitioner was caused to sustain Serious permanent injuries, is not able to work, and has Suffered, and will continue to suffer great pain of body and Mind; has sustained permanent disability, deformity, and loss of earning capacity. She has incurred and will incur future Hospital, doctors, and related bills in an effort to manage Diagnosed multisystem injuries. See the diagram of the police Crash Report in the Appendix A-1-. Documentation of The petitioner's injuries are contained in the trial courts records, but ALL were obstructed from the jury at trial. The Respondents

implemented fraudulent written statements about the petitioner even the day of trial. They wagered liability, trying to coerce her to give up her right to a Jury.

## ARGUMENT

The argument presents information, and deductive reasoning or rationale, from two recent cases in this court. The cases are SYNDER v. PHELPS ET AL, No. 09-751 Decided March 2, 2011 and WAL-MART v. DUKES ET AL. 562 U.S. March 29, 2011. Thus, referring to the oral arguments in that case, with the Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Petitioner has learned, that practicing what you educated, seems to be complicated when one has to apply it to their province or their implementations. Thus, the application of, or upholding the constitution and the prevention of any one, rather it is a store in Wal-mart's corporation or a lower trial Court. Acts of Discrimination, Deprivation of Civil Rights, and Equal Protection of the laws, have to be reviewed and addressed by the corporate leaders or Supreme Court Justices (Federal or State per the jurisdiction) of the Provinces in which they occur.

The Justices in this Court did not hesitate to ask counsel for Wal mart, Mr. Boutrous, questions about the corporate office, and its knowledge of the discriminatory Behaviors of its subordinates or lower level management. Thus, the petitioner's argument will ask similar questions Of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since the denial of the

petitioner's writ of certiorari contained clearly documented records, in addition the trial court has numerous records which consisted of documents which exemplified the violations of the petitioner's rights to freedom of protected speech. There is documented proscribing of the petitioner's rights to use ANY medical terms during the Entire trial. The Court is to keep in mind petitioner was Pro se. How can this petitioner mitigate the damages and injuries if you cannot use any medical terms? The fact is it does pose a substantial legitimate government concern, of the freedom of speech clause, in relation to the content that was restricted.

The right to a Jury Trial which is the seventh amendment was changed to Judge Trial with witnesses after the Trial. There were no witnesses allowed not even to the medical custodians of records, who were called experts at trial violating the Federal Business Record Rule, just the petitioner. The only plaintiff Witness if called would have given the court the excuse to put Petitioner in jail for contempt because petitioner's Superior Was the Director of the Bone Marrow Transplant Nursing Unit. That's four medical terms right there. The reason, The type of trial was changed is because the Jury Foreman had an Inadmissible black book in the deliberation room. In addition; this same Jury foreman, was the President of the Petersburg Foundation, which was developed by the Chamber Of Commerce, whose chair just happens to be an Insurance Executive. The United States District Court Judge Henry Hudson in the Fourth circuit went a step further and stated, I will quote him , "Furthermore "[T]he seventh amendment is not binding on the states.

Mattison v. Dallas Carrier Corp., 947 F. 2d 95,." Thus, is this case law greater than the Constitution, or is the affording of these rights absolutes? Are they Enslaved to the discretionary and subjective will of the lower Courts of the States, to discriminate or implement a Jim Crow law practice of these rights? Petitioner's case is one of the best documented records of Jim Crow practices of law still existing in 2010. This is clearly not change we can believe in. This is black lashing change, and retaliation for pro se practicing what she has always taught her patients. That is to always advocate through the physical pain to get their basic needs Met.

The Petitioner's argument will ask the U.S. Supreme Court, having knowledge of the petitioner's Writ of certiorari, which contained the complaints of the discriminatory behaviors, and the deprivations of constitutional rights which were implemented by their subordinate Courts, and Attorneys. Does this behavior Occurs because the reviewers or Gatekeepers are only able to Review approximately 3 % of these breaches? Thus 97% of these violations of the constitutions go unaccounted for. The petitioner is invoking 28 U.S.C. §1257 and §1331, where jurisdiction arises Under the United States Constitution.

## I. REVIEW IS WARRANTED BECAUSE THE DENIAL OF THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI BY THIS COURT, CONFLICTS WITH THE JUSTICES SPOKEN WORDS.

In the "content of Westboro's signs" this court reviewed that case and gave The right of freedom of speech to the signs but denied this petitioner her Right to redress after her rights to protected VERBAL speech was violated in the trial court. This is a division, right in the Supreme Court's Province. How can this be that those who are suppose to Answer to the Chief Justice of Virginia, (the lower courts) escape accountability from the United States Supreme Court Justices, as it relates to leadership and deprivations of Constitutional laws?

The signs of an organization are given more rights than an individual to exercise freedom of speech. Where in the United States Constitution, does it restrict, an individual's Bill of rights, to only apply if they are violated when you are with a group or organization? There is nowhere in the constitution, where it states that unless the individual whose rights have been Proscribed, evokes the media attention, the United States Supreme Court will not review the record, however; it appears to be Common knowledge that it may become the trend, or direction Of the Judicial Process for granting writs of certiorari.

This also signals to the respondents who violated these rights that they do not have to be accountable for preying on injured survivors and signals the survivors to forget The U.S. Supreme Court because they will not uphold the State and Federal Constitution when it Comes to their Province. Except for groups such as Westboro Church who some were Attorneys, inclusive in their Province. The Attorneys ability To function in these lower courts, represent the United States And the Virginia State

Supreme Courts' ability to manage Them.

II. Review is warranted because the rights to petitioner's freedom of speech, a fair Jury trial, due process, and equal protection under the laws are supposed to be absolutes. They Should Not be impacted by having to invoke media attention to Remind this Court that the deprivation of rights, and discriminating in applying those rights should afford the Petitioner at least a fair review of those court records to assess For the rights violations that were clearly documented.

In the Wal-mart v. Dukes et al case in relation to the oral Argument dated March 29, 2011 the Justices of this Court asked questions related to Wal-Mart's' Corporate office and the Leadership thereof. The petitioner cannot help but ask similar situated questions of the Highest Judicial Court concerning their lower Courts in petitioner's case.

The Respondent's attorney in the lower trial Court Intentionally, premeditatedly, and maliciously violated the United States Constitution knowing that her team would only have a 3 % chance of this Court reviewing the trial court records and holding them accountable for such Breaches of the law. A 97% right to violate the petitioner's Bill of rights and never having to be accountable. That would be unacceptable in ANY other Province Except this Province that has taken Judicial Oaths to uphold this very Constitution. Something is surely wrong with that concept And Practice.

First Chief Justice Roberts, if this Court has Been notified by the petitioner's writ of Certiorari

that the Attorney in the lower court has requested that the medical custodians of records and All germane medical witnesses, and witnesses were excluded in relation to damages. This Court, knowing that this is not the normal Procedure of litigating damages for regular attorneys, nor is that the regular stipulations in the lower courts. Thus, could the Petitioner's team be correct in Comprehending that the United States Supreme Court is allowing the deprivation of rights to occur and will not review the lower court cases except on a subjective Discretionary bases or only if the media is aware of the case and has placed it on American media display?

Justice Kennedy as you stated in "Monell under 1983". A city is not liable for Constitutional violations unless it has a policy. Do the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of rights which is composed therein which were violated in the trial court in the petitioner's case serve as the rules of law that supersede all other laws? Should Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company and their attorneys' be held liable or at Least accountable for such reprehensible behavior that cause Intentional damages award losses to the petitioner because she was deprived of her legal right to give evidence. There were Caucasian and Afro American citizens in the court room that Day. Petitioner was ashamed of the Judicial Process and the disrespect implemented by those who trenched upon their own Province. The younger generation had a sad case scenario of the Judicial Process that day.

Justice Ginsberg does the Supreme Court who received the Petitioner's writ of certiorari which

clearly stated that the petitioner's Civil rights to use any medical terms had been proscribed during the entire trial not just in a certain portion. The Petitioner's rights to give evidence have been violated throughout the pre trial, and during the Entire trial. The petitioner's rights to give evidence were clearly obstructed violating case laws, Virginia Codes and the U.S.C. Article 42 § 1981, §1983 and § 1985. Isn't there per your opinion some responsibility of the United States Supreme Court who usually can review the trial courts records or remand it back to Chief Justice Kinser (with the Virginia State Supreme Court sitting Enbanc ) reviewing the case record to See if there were documented (which there was) deprivations of the petitioner's rights and is there an obligation for this Court to stop the lower court attorneys' from running roughshod over the minorities who have suffered documented cases of catastrophic losses?

Justice Alito, these are United States Constitutional laws which you are well versed in, which this petitioner was deprived of. The Respondents' attorney did not object to date to the statement of facts submitted to the trial court Prior to the file being sent to the Virginia Supreme Court. Primarily, because they knew petitioner's facts were true. Secondly, perhaps they knew that not one, Judge or Justice, would hold them accountable nor uphold the Constitution of the State of Virginia or the United States. When Rosa Parks sat on the front seat of the Bus there were Jim Crow laws that said she could not sit there. The petitioner in this case was actually implementing her bill of rights which she is suppose

to be afforded. Thus, for this court to deny the writ of Certiorari, are you saying that Nationwide treats every plaintiff in a court litigating damages as the petitioner was treated especially Caucasian men, secondly, Caucasian ladies with Administrative and Clinical Nursing experience in such areas as renal and liver transplant, thoracic cardiac, ICU/CCU, and bone marrow transplant, that have been permanently injured and lost their careers in a similar manner?

Justice Sotomayor and Justice Kagen is the United States Constitution completely subjective and can it use discretionary factors to allow racial, gender, occupational, and injury discrimination to deprive the petitioner of her right to federal laws that have been clearly documented in the Trial court records and transcripts. Denial of this writ allows Discrimination to come into the judicial systems in the lower trial courts and be duly ignored by the United States Supreme Court. This decision of denial is misguided and does conflict With the U.S. Constitutional amendments in relationship to The freedom of speech clause, Due Process Clause, and Equal protection under law.

III. Review is Warranted Because this Court or the Virginia Supreme Court Deserves the right to correct the Constitutional Violations of law before Petitioner's team pursue A congressional Bill to advocate for multisystem Injured Survivors especially the most underserved TBI Survivors. This can happen to any person at no fault of Their own. Even the readers of this petition after leaving work this very day. Can you imagine being a professional and in one nanosecond being

permanently injured and Losing your career as a result. Maybe you can't. But the Great States lady, Congress lady Gifford whom you may be More acquainted with is an exemplar of such injuries that I'm writing about, as a professional. Petitioner states this with great compassion and empathy.

## RELIEF SOUGHT

A. Petitioner would like the individual Justices to reply to this petition that was based on their expectations of other disciplines to demonstrate that even the Greatest leaders can practice what they teach.

B. The petitioner wants her U.S. C. rights listed in the Petition for writ of certiorari upheld by this court. The trial was a miscarriage of Justice and the Verdict amount was based on a fraudulent poster devaluing the cost of medical care and medical tests the Petitioner received to only $10,000.

C. The petitioner wants fair compensations for the permanent catastrophic injuries suffered and the Career that she lost and for enduring the Intentional, willful, reprehensible, and malicious documented lies by the respondents.

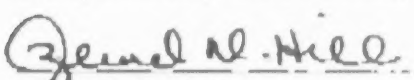
D. The Petitioner still wants a fair Jury trial which she was deprived of by no fault of her own or a review of the record by a Fair Court sitting ENBANC or DENOVA Review with Federal OVERSIGHT.

## Conclusion

This petitioner prays that this court will implement the practice they held Wal-Mart's leadership to this year In Wal mart v. Dukes Et Al. Thus, granting the petitioner's rehearing, and writ of certiorari.

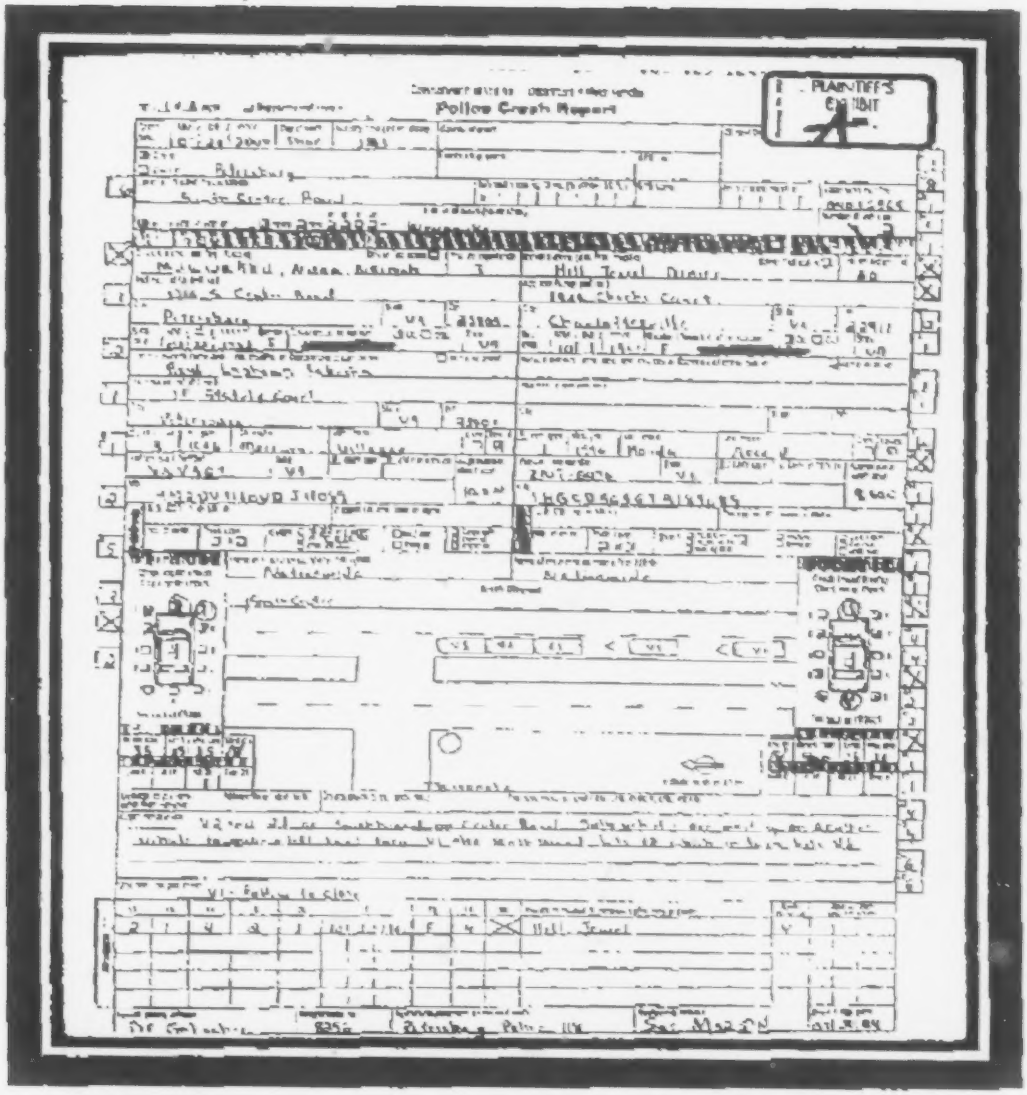
Date : May 11, 2011

Respectfully Submitted



Jewel D. Hill
Petitioner Pro Se

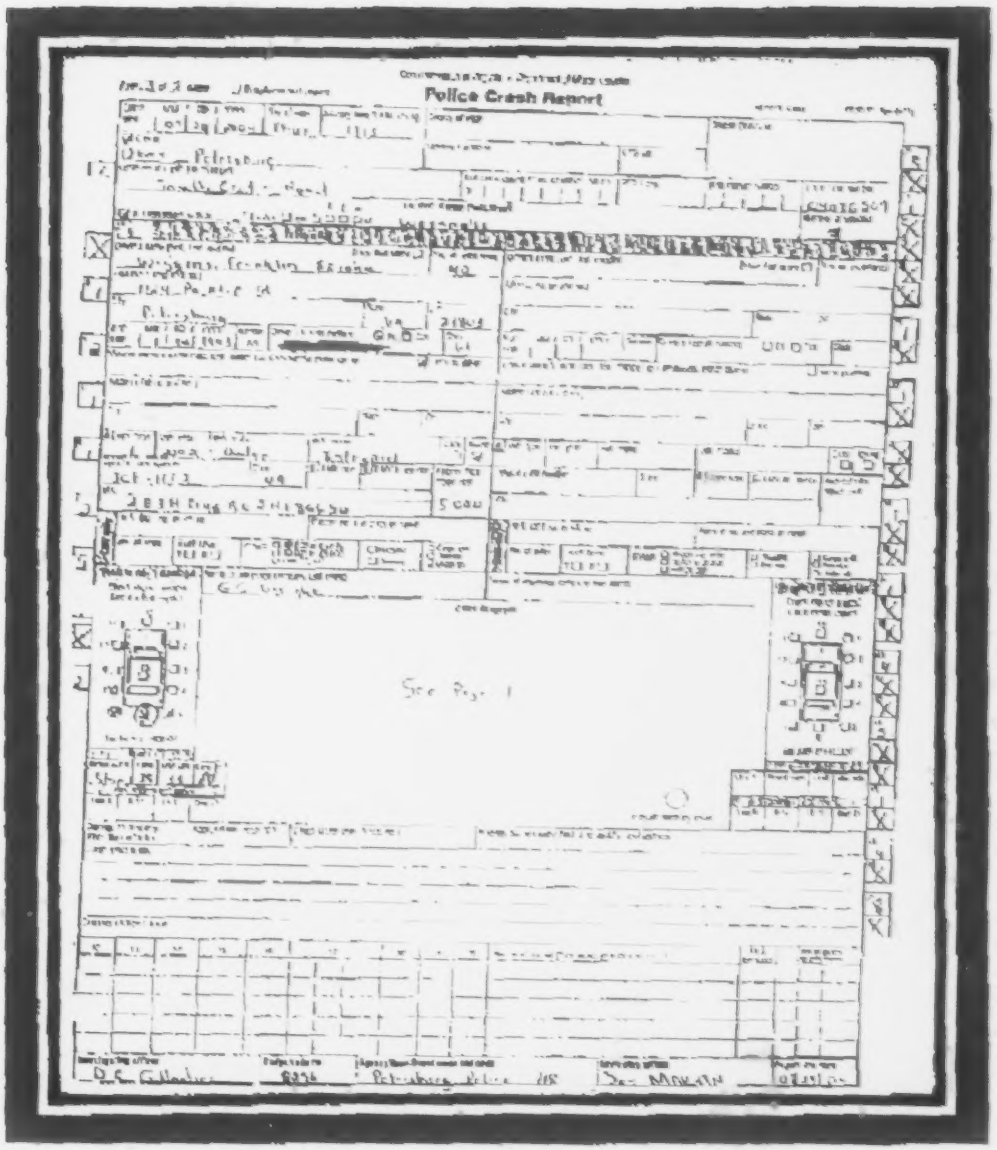
# APPENDIX




APPENDIX A POLICE CRASH REPORT

{POLICE DIAGRAM V1 RESPONDENT'S

VEHICLE, AND V 2 PETITIONER'S}




APPENDIX A POLICE REPORT page 2

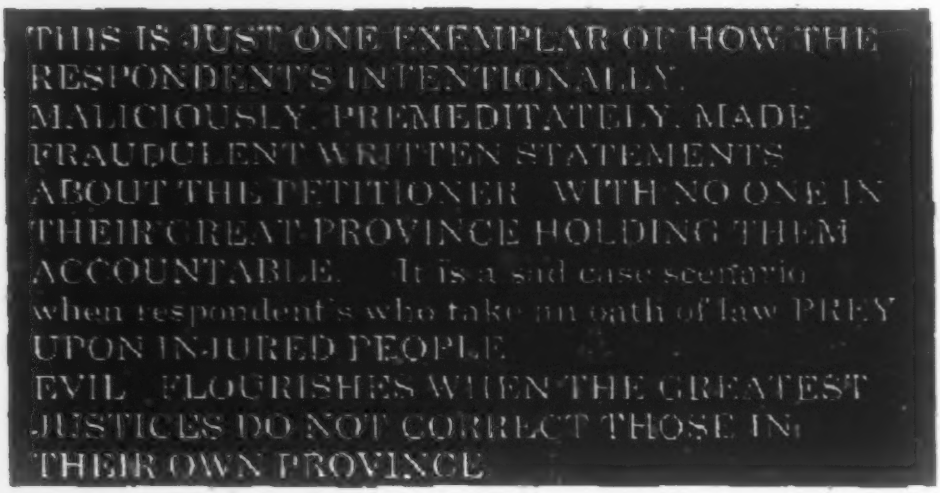
A-2-Cont.

Respondent's Answer to Interrogatories

5. State in your own words, in detail and in narrative form, exactly how this accident occurred (include where you were coming from and where you Were going, and the time you were to arrive).

Answer: "I was operating a 1996 Mercury Villager northbound on South Crater Road, near its intersection with Weyanoke Road, in Petersburg. The car in front of me Stopped suddenly. I was unable to avoid impact and the two cars collided."

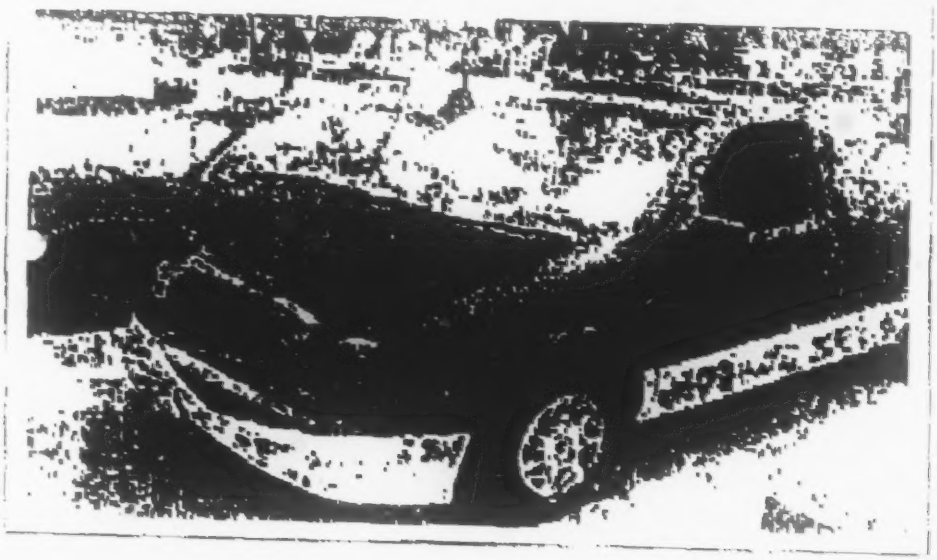
The Court is to duly note where respondent's car, V1 was in the Police Crash Report Diagram and how the Accident occurred. Petitioner is V2.


THIS IS JUST ONE EXEMPLAR OF HOW THE
RESPONDENT'S INTENTIONALLY,
MALICIOUSLY, PREMEDITATELY, MADE
FRAUDULENT WRITTEN STATEMENTS
ABOUT THE PETITIONER WITH NO ONE IN
THEIR GREAT PROVINCE HOLDING THEM
ACCOUNTABLE. It is a sad case scenario
when respondent's who take an oath of law PREY
UPON INJURED PEOPLE.
EVIL FLOURISHES WHEN THE GREATEST
JUSTICES DO NOT CORRECT THOSE IN
THEIR OWN PROVINCE

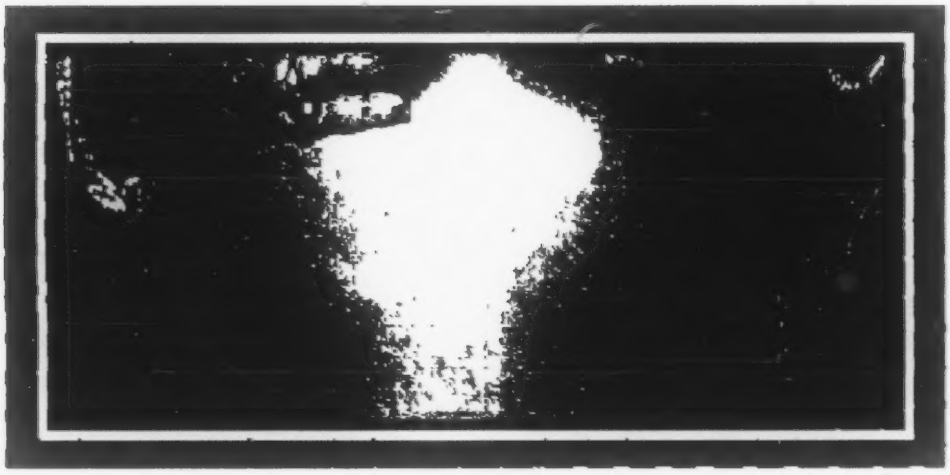
See Police Crash Report - Diagram A page 1.

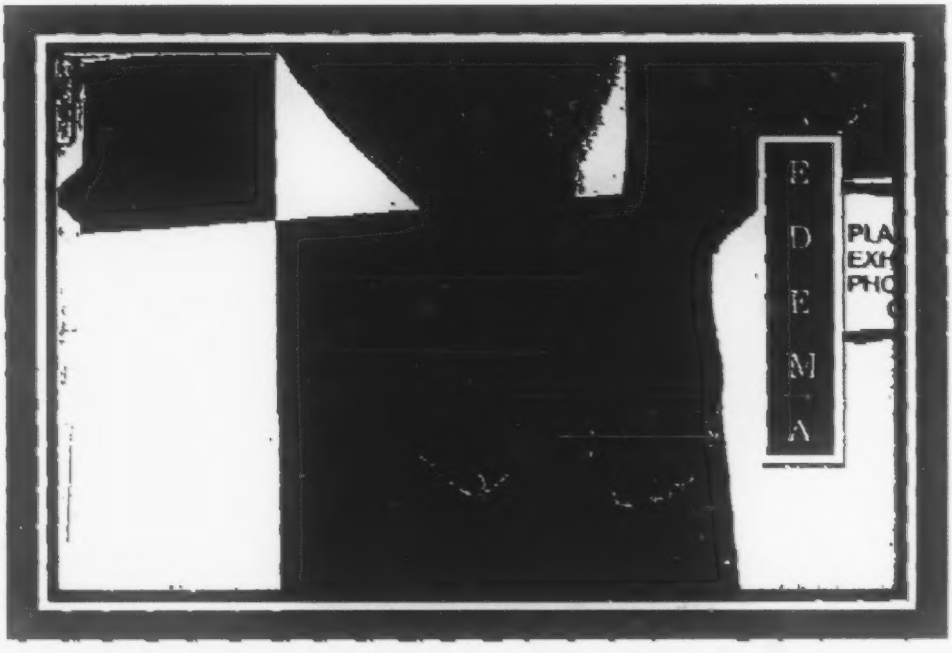
Plaintiff's car V2 is directly below.

Respondent's car is V 1 which rear ended Ms. Hill's stopped vehicle.



DAMAGES THAT PETITONER WAS DEPRIVED OF BY THE RESPONDENTS. THEY OBSTRUCTED THE MEDICAL CUSTODIANS' OF RECORDS FROM GIVING EVIDENCE CALLING THEM EXPERTS. THUS NOT ALLOWING THEM TO TESTIFY AT TRIAL. THIS IS A CLEAR VIOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ART. 42 § 1981.

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